

내림프관 종양 1예

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A Case of Endolymphatic Sac Tumor

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ABSTRACT

Endolymphatic sac tumor (ELST) is very rare but its aggressive papillary neoplasm destructs the temporal bone widely and often involves the intracranial structures. The most effective treatment is complete surgical removal, but it is very difficult because the character of tumor is very aggressive and extensive to the intracranial region. This tumor is not yet reported in Korea but we have recently experienced one case of ELST which we treated surgically by the translabyrinthine/petrosal combined approach. We report the clinical and histological aspects of this rare tumor with a review of the literatures. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 2000;43:996-1000**)

KEY WORDS : Endolymphatic sac tumor · Translabyrinthine approach · Petrosal approach.

Endolymphatic sac tumor (ELST) is a very rare but aggressive papillary neoplasm that destructs the temporal bone widely and often involves the intracranial structures. The most effective treatment is complete surgical removal, but it is very difficult because the character of tumor is very aggressive and extensive to the intracranial region. This tumor is not yet reported in Korea but we have recently experienced one case of ELST which we treated surgically by the translabyrinthine/petrosal combined approach. We report the clinical and histological aspects of this rare tumor with a review of the literatures. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 2000;43:996-1000**)

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(electroneuronography ; ENoG)
(degeneration ratio) 53%

가 , 3 × 4 × 3cm
moth - eaten pattern 가 , T1 - weighted image(T1WI)
T2 - weighted image(T2WI)
가 ga -
dolium 가 가

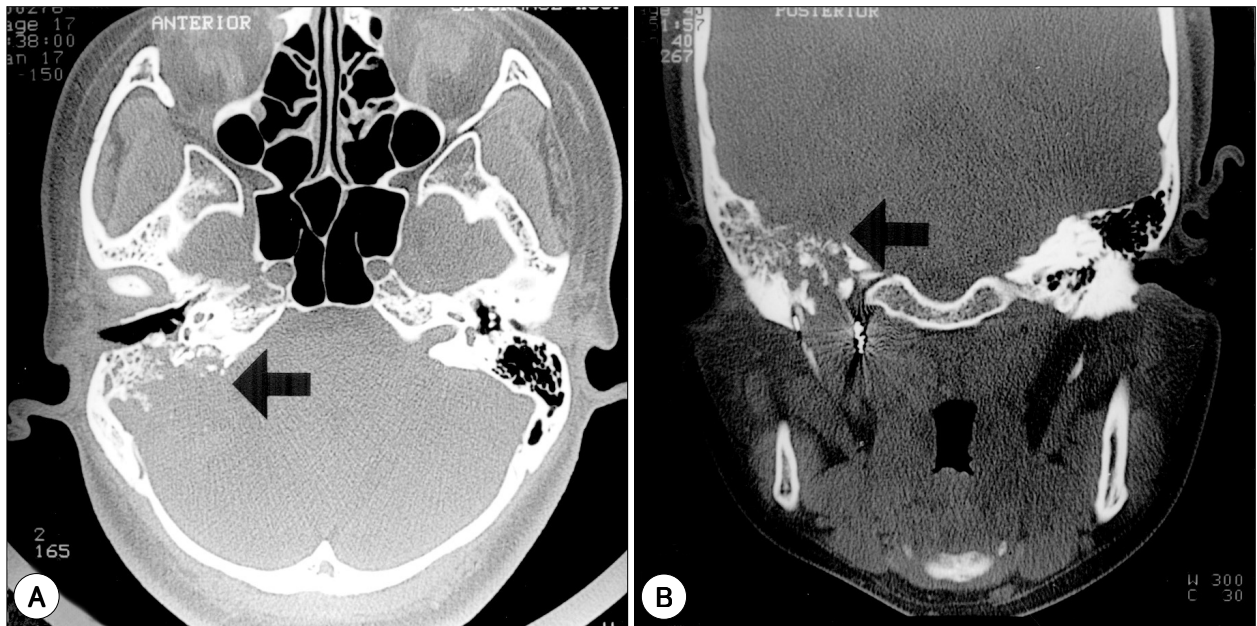


Fig. 1. Preoperative temporal bone CT scan. A : Axial CT scan shows a right temporal bone defect surrounded by lytic bone margins. The operculum of vestibular aqueduct is a presumable center of this destructive lesion. B : Coronal CT scan. Intratympanic bone spicules are visible.

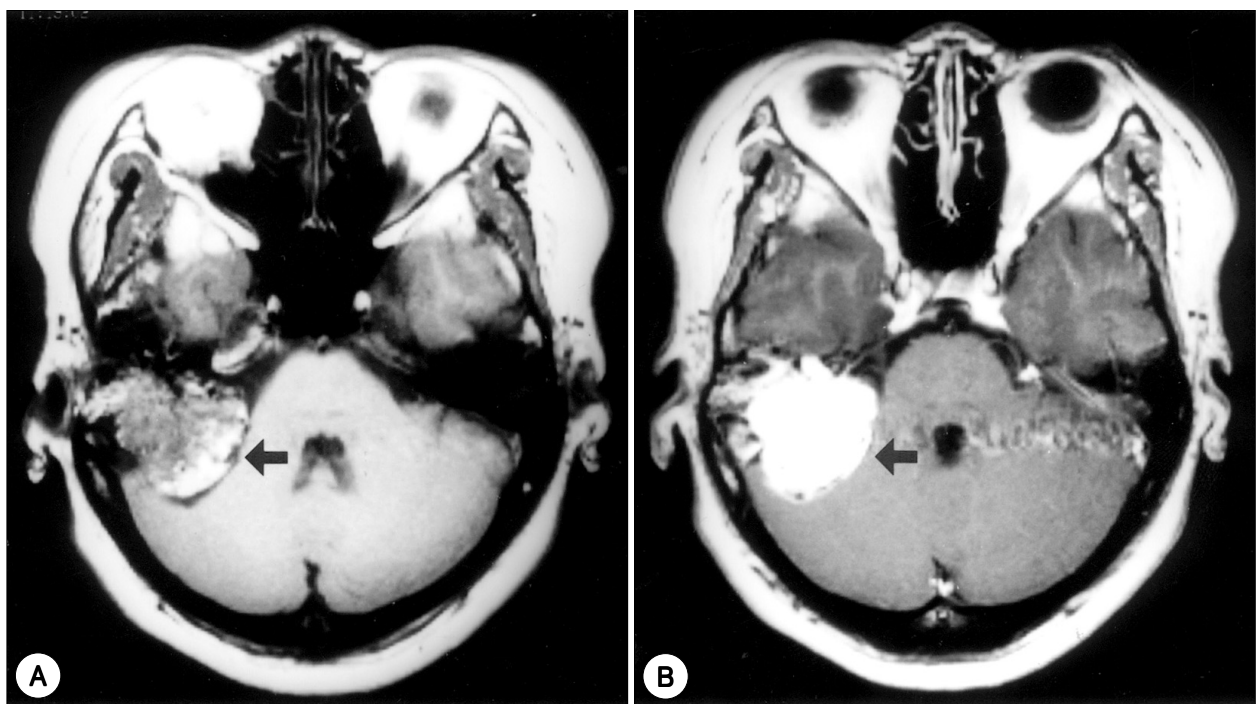


Fig. 2. Preoperative MRI shows extensive lesion in right petrous bone and CPA (cerebellopontine angle) region. A : T1-weighted image. It shows heterogenous signal intensity in the mass. B : The mass is enhanced homogeneously with gadolinium.

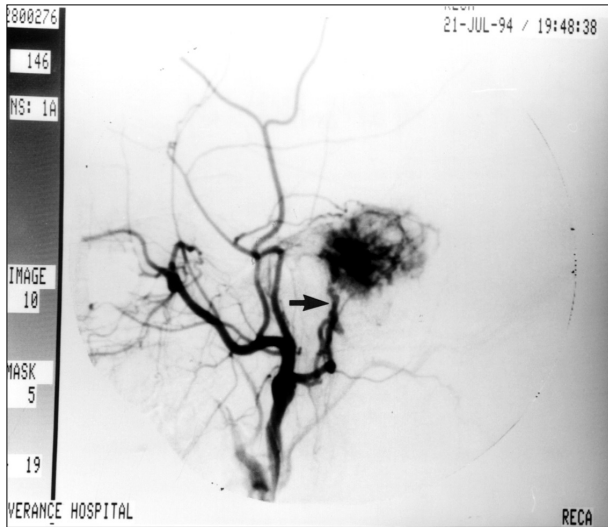


Fig. 3. The lateral projection of the right selective external carotid artery angiogram shows tumor blush via the ascending pharyngeal artery (arrow).

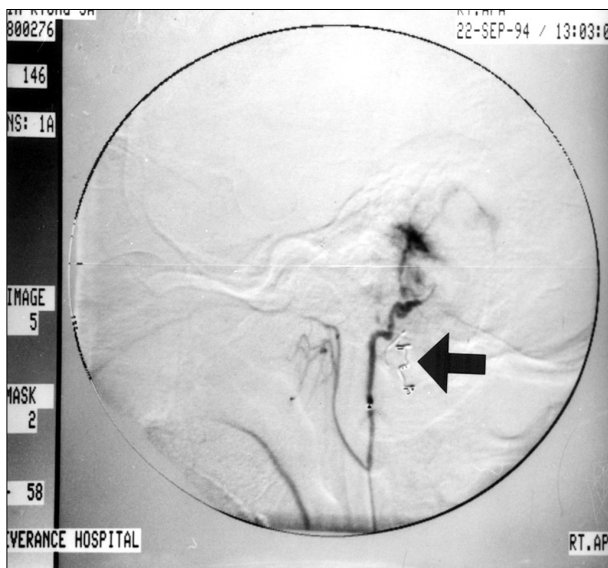


Fig. 4. The lateral projection of the right selective ascending pharyngeal artery angiogram after embolization of feeding vessels. Note a coil (arrow) used to obstruct feeding artery.

(Fig. 2).

가 (Fig. 3), particle coil
(Fig. 4) 5
(translabrynthine approach) (petrosal
approach)
S 가
S

(Fig. 5).

5 , 6, 7, 8
가
H & E

(Fig. 6A).

(cuboidal) 가
(Fig. 6B),
cytokeratin, vimentin, S-100
7
House-Brackmann grade V , 14
39
3
6
1 2
8 T1WI T2WI
9 mm
가
4 8 15 mm
가 가 가

5 7 House-
Brackmann grade

가
7)
,

(paraganglioma), (choroid
plexus tumor),⁵⁾ 1984
Hassard
Gaffey,²⁾ Heffner,⁴⁾ Benecke,⁸⁾ Li⁵⁾
가 (adenomatous tumor),
가 Hassard
adenomatous tumor
가 가 , 60 가
가⁶⁾
가

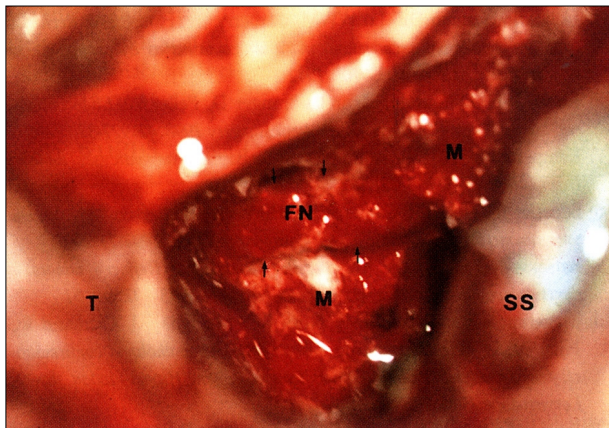


Fig. 5. Operative finding of translabyrinthine approach. Tumor mass (large arrow) is noted under the rerouted facial nerve (small arrow).

가 ,
(ceruminous gland tumor),
5)11)
가¹⁰⁾
가¹⁾
(ataxia),
가⁸⁾
S
가
가
가
T1WI T2WI
가⁶⁾
가 가 1)11)
가
가
12)
(cuboidal)

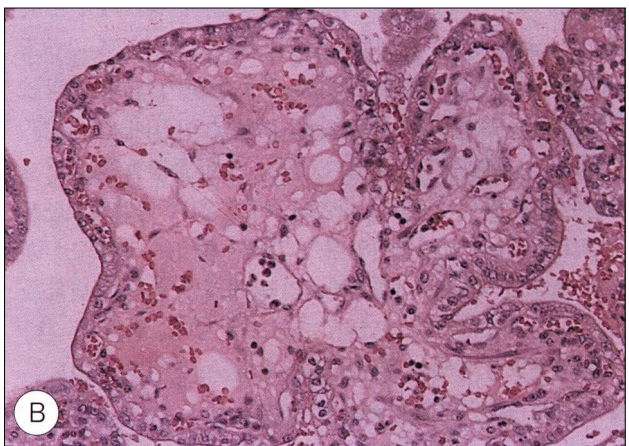
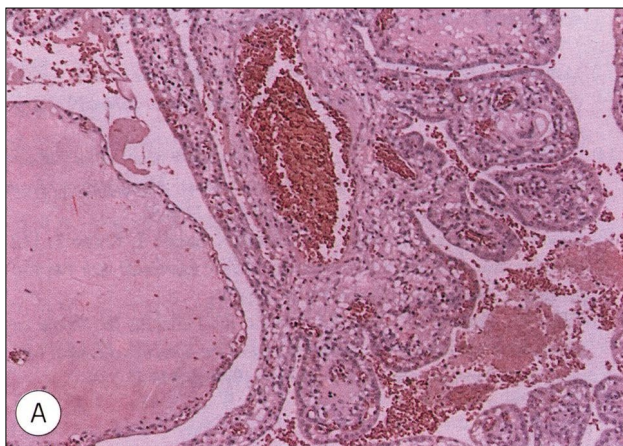


Fig. 6. Histologic finding of the tumor. A : The tumor shows papillary growth pattern with occasional colloid filled cysts and glandular structures. The stroma is markedly capillarized. There are areas of old and fresh hemorrhage in the background (H & E, x 40). B : The papillary fronds are lined by single layer of tumor cells with clear cytoplasm and central round to ovoid nucleus (H & E, x 200).

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